CAPSULE SUMMARY
Cedarville State Forest
MIHP # CH-769/PG:85B-14 (SEE CH-769 FOR INVENTORY FORM AND PHOTOGRAPHS)
Vicinity of Cedarville
Prince George's and Charles counties, Maryland
State Forest=1930
Public

Cedarville State Forest contains approximately 3,698 acres, 3,441 acres of which are classified as state forest, located along the border of Prince George's and Charles counties. Approximately 2,449 acres of the forest are in Charles County with 992 acres in Prince George's County. Two modern fish hatcheries occupy approximately 257 acres.

State forests were created as economic development tools. The State of Maryland acquired underproductive forested property to improve the quality of the state's timber and to ensure a continuous source of
raw materials for the timber industry. Cedarville State Forest was acquired as a demonstration area to educate
farmers and the public on the benefits of efficient forest management. Since its creation in 1930, the land has
been used for a variety of purposes, including forestry, passive recreation, and conservation activities.

Four buildings, two structures, and five sites constructed before 1960 are located in Cedarville State Forest. The following resources were removed: the ca. 1892 Cedarville Farmhouse (MIHP PG:85B-6), the ca. 1934 CCC cottage (MIHP # PG:85B-7) located east of the office, and the ca. 1934 CCC bunkhouse. These archeological sites were not evaluated.

The office, portions of the trail systems, and possible channelization efforts remain from the activities of the Civilian Conservation Corps (CCC) in the 1930s. CCC construction supported forestry activities. The trails were constructed as access logging roads and fire breaks. These roads were subsequently modified into the trail system. The office and channelization are utilitarian constructions incorporating no elements of naturalistic design principles, such as rustic construction using elements from the landscape including wood and stone. These elements do not appear to be individually eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places under Criteria A, B, or C and do not comprise a concentration of resources that are associated historically or aesthetically by plan or physical development to qualify as an historic district.

MdDNR constructed the shop, the shop/office, a bathhouse, a picnic pavilion, and a charcoal kiln during the 1950s. The resources are utilitarian constructions exhibiting no distinguished architectural designs. Individually these buildings do not possess significance under National Register Criterion C for significant physical design qualities. They are not associated with specific historical events or with broad patterns of history (National Register Criterion A). The buildings are not associated with the lives of persons significant in the past (National Register Criterion B). These buildings are dispersed over the fifty acres and separated from each other by tree cover. The 1950s buildings and structures do not form a concentration of buildings and structures that are associated historically or aesthetically by plan or physical development to qualify as an historic district.



